

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

CLARETS.

WE STOCK
GOOD SOUND WINES FOR ORDINARY USE
AND
HIGH CLASS WINES
FOR CONNOISSEURS.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815,
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

The sale of this good Scotch increases month
by month. It is of Superb Quality and of
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S Blend.

Sole Agents for—
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong.

JOHN WALKER & SONS

FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned,
Fine Old HIGHLAND WHISKIES are shipped
by CUTLER, PALMER & CO., and
are obtainable in Hongkong of
G. C. ANDERSON,
No. 13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1897.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

Price \$10.75 PER DOZEN

Net

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong.

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling, consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply fitting of every description.
Repairs can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Remounting a speciality.

McKIBBY & CO.,
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM- WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour
11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
8.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SATURDAY.
Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAY.
8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every half hour
10.30 a.m. to 11.40 a.m. Every ten minutes
Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
2.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Every quarter of an hour
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from
8.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at this Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May 1899.

HOTEL.

VICTORIA HOTEL SHAM-POON-CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL having
been thoroughly renovated, and a new
specially built 3 Storey wing added to it, now
affords splendid Accommodation for 40 to 50
Visitors.

The Bed Rooms are airy and comfortably
furnished, and the Dining and Sitting Rooms
are spacious and replete with every convenience
for Tourists.

Excellent Cuisine and best Wines.
The Hotel's Boat boards all Steamers on
their arrival and departure.

Telephone address "VICTORIA, Canton."
A. H. G. and Al Codes used.
MADAM & FARMER, T. F. de CRUZ,
Proprietors, Manager.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1899.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—

THE "PALL MALL,"

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICES.

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

FRESH CANADIAN BUTTER IN PRIME CONDITION.

WE NOW RECEIVE SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM THE
CANADIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1 LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS...

PRICES—

\$0.80

\$1.30

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMAN'S KODAK'S, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

LISTERINE.

THE STANDARD ANTISEPTIC.

LISTERINE is a non-toxic, non-irritating and non-escharotic antiseptic, composed of ozoniferous
essences, vegetable antiseptics, and benzo-boric acid.

LISTERINE diluted with water or glycerine speedily relieves certain fermentative forms of
indigestion.

LISTERINE is indispensable for the preservation of the teeth, and for maintaining the mucous
membrane of the mouth in a healthy condition.

LISTERINE, employed in the sick-room by means of a spray, or saturated cloths hung about, is
actively oxygenizing and rapidly oxidizing in its effects upon organic matter about in the
atmosphere.

WATKINS, LIMITED.

BISMARCK & CO.,

NAVY CONTRACTORS, SHIP CHANDLERS, PROVISION AND COAL
MERCHANTS, Hongkong and Port Arthur. CONTRACTORS for the GERMAN
AND FRENCH NAVY in Hongkong, RUSSIAN NAVY, CHINESE EASTERN RAIL-
WAY CO., RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS at Port Arthur.



BOL'S OLDEST AND FINEST GENEVA GIN.

IN CASES OF 1 DOZEN STONE BOTTLES.
THE BEST GIN FOR COCKTAILS.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SUMMER REQUISITES.

COTTAM & CO.

Have a Full Stock of
BATHING DRESSES, BATH GOWNS, BATH TOWELS,
SUMMER UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

LEMONADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

TONIC WATER.

SODA WATER.

GINGER ALE.

RASPBERRYADE.

LEMON SQUASH.

SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers.

MANILA CIGARS.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE BEST MARKS

"LA INSULAR" AND "LA PERLA DE ORIENTE" FACTORIES.

J. M. DE ZUNIGA,

Entrance: ICE HOUSE STREET (Victoria Hotel)



\$15.00 per doz.



\$12.00 per doz.



\$11.00 per doz.

THE FINEST WHISKIES AT THE PRICE ON THE MARKET.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY (LIMITED.)

HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.,
"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the
best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum on
Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR."
METALLIC "BOILER JOINTS" as SUPPLIED to H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES.
ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-
sively by the British and American Navies. ASBESTOS FIREPROOF COLOUR and
FUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oil of the Best Qualities.
"CAURICEDALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts
to be the best Metal in the Market.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
THOMAS SKINNER,
Chief Superintendent
Superintendent
ARCHIBALD RITCHIE,
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Managers.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDISIECK & CO. REIMS.

Purveyors to

THE IMPERIAL and ROYAL COURT at BERLIN.
THE IMPERIAL ROYAL COURT of AUSTRIA.
THE IMPERIAL COURT of RUSSIA.

SOLE AGENTS.

EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., MANUFACTURERS.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN can have
BOARD and RESIDENCE in an Eng-
lish Family on the upper level. Cool locality.
Address—
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1900.

BOOKKEEPER.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE for the
Philippines. Must be thoroughly con-
versant with English Bookkeeping.
Apply by letter, stating salary required, to—
J.
Care of Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1900.

WANTED.

A T WEST POINT, a Good-sized GODOWN,
close to the Harbour.
Apply—
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Queen's Building No. 3, Third Floor.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1900.

SANITARY BOARD.

OWNERS OF HOUSES situated in the
Western Division of the City of Victoria
who have not had their PREMISES LIM-
WASHED and CLEANSED in Accordance
with Law are reminded that the period during
which this work should be finished ends on the
30th day of JUNE, 1900, and the Sanitary Board
being convinced of the necessity of cleanliness
in its efforts to stamp out Plague, is determined
to rigorously prosecute any Owner in default
after the above named date.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Acting Secretary.

Sanitary Board Office,
1st May, 1900.
Note.—The Western Division of the City lies
to the West of Morrison and East
Streets.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 349.

CHINA SEA.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain
D. MACKENZIE, of the s.s. *Arcton*,
reports that his ship struck bottom at 4.36 a.m.
on the 4th instant, with East Point, Namoo
Island, bearing North true, and Three Chumney
Bluff Point bearing S. 70° W. true, the *Kwailan*
drawing at the time, at the point of contact
[the bilge keel] about 14 feet. In the above position
British Admiralty Chart, No. 1,957, small
correction to January, 1893, shows 14 fathoms
of water.

By Order of the Inspector General of
Customs,
A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 11th June, 1900.

FOR SALE.

A FEW OF THE FAMOUS

HUMBER BICYCLES.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

Price \$140

Wm. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1900.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.50 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1900.

Arrivals, Departures and other Shipping In-
telligence will be found on pages 6 and 7.

INTIMATION.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878 1889.

of Highest Quality
and having Greatest
Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

The Only Award

Chicago, 1893

NUMBERS FOR USE BY BANKERS

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 227

Slip Pens, 332, 333, 334, 335

In Fine, Medium, and Broad

Points

THE NEW TURNED UP POINT, 1032.

283]

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and

Smoking Rooms.

Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.

Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.

Cuisine of the best.

Hot and Cold Water throughout

Wines and Groceries imported specially from

Europe and America.

Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.

Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.

All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by

machinery.

Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.

Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor

CHARGES MODERATE.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

City Office: 7, Duddell Street.

[1028]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

CENTRALLY situated at Plumcot's Gap.

The Peak, 1,500 feet above sea level and

500 yards from Tram Terminus.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

Tel. 56.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900.

MANAGER [1029]

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Handsome Furnished and Exceedingly

Spacious Rooms.

Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMI-

LIES, by the DAY, WEEK, or MONTH.

SINGLE ROOMS from \$4 a day, inclusive

of BOARD and ATTENDANCE. [45]

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-

rooms, elegantly furnished.

The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and

Principal Offices in the Colony.

Special Attention paid to the Comfort of

Guests.

Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Man-

agement.

Terms Moderate. A. FONSECA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [46]

"BOA VISTA" HOTEL

MACAO.

THE only FIRST CLASS HOTEL in the

Colony. Moderate terms by the day or

month. European Management.

MACAO is distant 40 miles West of Hong-

kong and the journey is made each day (Sun-

days excepted) by the Magnificent Saloon

Steamer "HERVODIAN" in 3 hours, leaving

Hongkong at 2 p.m., and Macao at 8 a.m.

Connection made by Company's Steamer to

and from Canton.

Tourists should not miss the chance of

visiting this famous old City.

For Terms, apply

J. H. CHESNEY,

Manager.

Telegraphic Address, "Boavista." [1034]

HING KEE HOTEL.

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

MACAO.

THIS First class and well-famed establish-

ment is pleasantly situated in the centre

of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a

charming view of the sea on the front. Con-

fortable and well furnished Bed-rooms.

Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance

INTIMATIONS.
BROWN, JONES & CO.
 MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.
 AMERICAN MARBLE.
 ITALIAN MARBLE.
 HONGKONG GRANITE.
 Designs and Prices on application.
 Office, 17A QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.
 NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
 CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,
 SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
 MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS-INDIA, PHILIPPINES,
 BORNEO, &c., &c.
 FOR 1900
 THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
 LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

- A—THORNE'S BLEND, White Cap, 810.50
 B—WATSON'S GLENROCHY, MEL-
 LOW BLEND, Blue Capsule with
 Name and Trade Mark 10.30
 C—WATSON'S ADELOUR-GLEN-
 LIVET, Red Capsule, with Name
 and Trade Mark 12.00
 D—WATSON'S H.K.D. BLEND OF
 THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT
 WHISKIES, Violet Capsule 14.40
 E—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR
 SCOTCH WHISKY, Gold Capsule 15.00
 THORNE'S BLEND and WATSON'S
 GLENROCHY are high class Scotch Whiskies,
 of greater age than most brands in the
 market.
 ADELOUR GLENLIVET is a very old Peat
 Whisky (smoky) and could not now be
 replaced in stock at the price.
 D is well known for its fine flavour.
 E is of superior quality and pronounced by
 leading local connoisseurs to be the best
 brand in the Hongkong market.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, June 22nd, 1900.

It is infinitely satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Reuters, that an expeditionary force is being despatched from India for service in China, that reinforcements are being sent out to the fleet in these waters, and that arrangements have been made to station additional gun-boats in the Yangtze for the protection of the riverine Treaty ports. It may be of interest, likewise, to our readers to know that Colonel Bowen and 200 men of the Chinese Regiment have actually left Weihaiwei for Taku, after the various contradictory reports which we have received. It is also reassuring to hear that the Washington Government has ordered the despatch of three regiments of regular troops from Manila to Tientsin. With these the Anglo-American forces will be not less than 10,000 strong, after allowing for the detention in this Colony of two regiments of infantry, which we gather is the intention of the War Office. With reference to the latter item, it is only common prudence to reinforce the Garrison of this all important base. Already it has been weakened by the despatch to Taku of some 700 men, and though we are not at all disposed to cavil at the action of the Government in sending them to the assistance of Vice-Admiral Seymour, it is obviously necessary that their places should be supplied as soon as possible. It may be objected by optimistic onlookers that the provinces of South China being now practically quiet and unmolested—our Canton telegram bears witness to this—it is perfectly safe to leave the Colony with its reduced garrison to take care of itself. Quite possibly this could be done, and we hope the gallant troops who constitute its defenders would be able to give a good account of any number

of undisciplined Chinese rioters. But in these days, with the political situation precarious everywhere, it would be extremely folly to leave anything to chance. Even in the piping times of peace the garrison of Hongkong should never be suffered to fall below five thousand of all arms, inasmuch as the Colony is more than three thousand miles from the nearest British base, India, and lies close to a populous empire, teeming with lawless and desperate characters, while its defences are, to say the least of it, inadequate and armed for the most part with obsolete guns. Being as it is, the great Naval Station for Eastern Asia, the visible centre of British power, and the commercial centre of South China, we have for many years past constantly insisted upon the immense importance of Hongkong and the necessity for it being constituted a first class fortress and place of arms. Not with a view to aggression in any form, for British interests will be best served by the maintenance intact, if that be possible, of the Chinese Empire. But for the defence of British trade and of the vast commercial and industrial interests which have grown up on this side of the world, it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that the Colony should be rendered impregnable to attack from outside, and capable, on an emergency such as has just occurred, of sending an expeditionary column for the protection of British subjects in Chinese ports, without materially weakening the garrison. To do this it is essential, as we have before pointed out, to maintain a garrison here of not less than five to six thousand troops, to station here at least one or two vessels for harbour defence, and to have the forts armed with the best and latest breech-loading guns. This is very far from the fact at present, so far, indeed, that the force recently despatched to the North had no effective field guns, and there are none at present in the Colony equal to those which even the Chinese could oppose to us. In the matter of guns the Colony, like the forces in South Africa, is disgracefully behind the age, and the fact constitutes a serious indictment of the War Office Administration. Now that the boundaries of the Colony have been so considerably enlarged, the necessity for an increased garrison has become accentuated, for in time of trouble with the Chinese it is quite conceivable that an attempt might be made by either soldiers or banditti to cross the frontier and lay waste British territory. We have, as a matter of fact, no security that bands of so-called Boxers may not be organised to invade the country and upset British authority. It is surely better, to be in a position to forestall any attempt of the kind. The argument that Hongkong can never be a fortress of the character of Gibraltar or Malta is altogether foreign to the discussion. In some respects Hongkong is strategically even more important than the Mediterranean strongholds. Because it is further removed from sight and knowledge of the European world is no reason why it should be neglected. Its remoteness—it was, until the acquisition of Weihaiwei the Ultima Thule of the Empire—is a patent argument in favour of its garrison being maintained at an efficient strength, for it cannot be reinforced in less than about three weeks even from India, and during that period much might happen—sufficient, perhaps, to account for its transference to another flag. It is high time now that the Imperial Government should give Hongkong the attention it deserves. A vital change has come over the political situation in China, and most of the great Powers of Europe are taking adequate steps to safeguard their interests as represented by their share in the trade with this great Empire, and Great Britain with her preponderating stake therein should not lag behind. Nor should the British Government fail to recognise the enormous advantage which the possession of such a naval and military base as Hongkong may be made of. The juncture has now arrived for the recognition of this fact, and we trust that such recognition will not take the shape of half measures and temporary reinforcements. The necessity for an effective and permanent garrison cannot for a moment be disputed, and we trust the Government will, as in the case of the South African campaign, rise to the occasion.

To-day is the sixtieth anniversary of the blockade of Canton by the British fleet in 1840.

During the 24 hours preceding noon yesterday there were reported eight fresh cases of plague and nine deaths.

Lawless characters abound in the neighbourhood of Samshun, just over the border of the New Territory, and news has reached the colony that taking advantage of the present crisis bands of robbers have begun to scour the country and to plunder the villages.

Still another armed robbery has been reported to the police. Late on Wednesday night a gang of men armed with revolvers and swords burst into a house at Cheung Sha Wan. While one held a revolver at the head of the occupier the others searched about, all of them ultimately making off with money and jewelry to the value of between \$50 and \$60.

H. M. S. Rosario left the harbour for the North early yesterday afternoon.

H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake will return to the Colony a few days earlier than he originally intended. He will probably come by the M. M. Laos which is expected to arrive here on Sunday, 1st July.

The Chinaman who was accidentally shot by a European police constable on board a police launch early on Wednesday morning died in the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday night. An enquiry will be held.

On Wednesday a Chinaman suspected of having the plague was walking along Queen's Road East when he was observed to stagger and fall. His head came in violent contact with the kerbstones, the result being that his skull was fractured. He was sent to the Hospital by Inspector Ford.

According to a Chinese paper in the Straits, the Chinese of Singapore, Penang, the Federated Malay States, and Netherlands India intend to petition the Government and ask for a site on St. John's Island for the purpose of building houses for the accommodation of Chinese passengers when placed in quarantine. It is also proposed to supply rations to such men, and to have separate wards for women.

At one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a tobacco-stick shop at 237, Queen's Road West. It was caused by the over-heating of a tobacco-drying cupboard. Word was conveyed to No. 7, Police Station and Inspector Baker and some firemen made their way to the scene of the outbreak with a despatch box containing hose-pipes. The flames were, however, extinguished by the inmates of the shop. The damage will probably not exceed \$100. The premises are insured by Messrs. Simonsen and Co. for \$5,700.

Senator Morgan last month introduced a resolution calling upon the U.S. Secretary of War for information as to the cost of transportation connected with operations in the Philippines, and including the same paid for tolls to the Suez Canal Company, which might have been saved or greatly reduced by the use of an isthmian canal. Special inquiry is made as to the cost of the voyage of the Oregon round Cape Horn. The object is to bring out the possible savings to the Government alone by means of a canal constructed with the money of the people.

A Havas telegram, dated Paris, 12th June, states that Mr. Delcasse was heartily applauded in the French Chamber when he declared that the Ministers at Peking would warn China that if she did not restore order the Powers would undertake the task. He added that troops would be despatched to rescue the French subjects under the protection of the Consul at Yunnan if the latter should ask for them. "We have no idea of conquest," he said, "we wish merely to protect our economic interests." A Havas telegram of the 13th inst., reports China's declaration to the Ministers that she would not oppose the entry into Peking of detachments of foreign troops.

The N. C. Daily News says: "We are glad to see that troops are being sent up from Hongkong, but it is just like our usual unreadiness that the authorities there should only have discovered at the last moment how many or rather how few men the Hongkong could carry. It is not unlikely that every man that Hongkong can spare will be wanted, and we cannot understand that we have no news from home of the despatch of troops from India, and the appointment of a General in command. We are very glad that the Russians should co-operate with us in the operations at Tientsin and Peking, but we hope that the alliance at home does not mean that Russia has offered to take the task of restoring order on her own shoulders, and that Powers are considering the offer."

Notwithstanding the exemplary sentences which have been passed of late upon persons found guilty of committing armed robberies, this class of offence shows no sign of diminishing in the vicinity of Kowloon. Yesterday Mr. Hazlewood had five men before him charged with committing an armed robbery at Kowloon Chai on the night of the 27th ult. The prisoners and some other men broke into a house, and having terrorised the occupants by the production of a revolver and a sword ransacked the premises and then despatched with a considerable quantity of clothing and jewelry, as well as some money. The affair was reported to the police and the surrounding district was scoured. Sergeant Cameron and some men from the Hongkong Police Station visited To Ko Wan, a village well-known as a hot bed for bad characters, and were successful in coming across the prisoners, who were found to be in possession of some of the stolen property. The case was adjourned.

The Telegraph Companies announced yesterday that they were sending their Shanghai Superintendent to Chafco to organise a despatch service between that place and Tientsin. The office at Wenchen will be kept open night and day until further notice. Yesterday, evening, the Companies despatched a message to the following effect: "The Chinese Telegraph Administration informs us that the Imperial Posts can only undertake to deliver at Taku messages addressed to the various admirals; they are unable to deliver other messages. On the arrival of our representative at Chafco, he will forward all other messages under cover to the Commissioner of Customs and Posts, Tientsin, care of the Commissioner at Taku, who has been asked by the Shanghai Commissioner to do his utmost to reorganise the delivery service. The Consuls have telegraphed urging the Admirals to establish a regular daily despatch boat between Chafco and Taku, for the conveyance of telegrams and letters. The Japanese Naval Minister has already instructed the Japanese admiral to this effect."

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

London, 20th June, 9.5 p.m.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN LOSSES AT TAKU.

Admiral Bruce reports that his communications with the allied authorities are most harmonious. The British casualties at the taking of the Taku Forts were one killed and thirteen wounded. M. Alexejoff reports that the Russian losses were seventeen killed and seventy wounded. The *Giljak* and *Korowetz* were seriously damaged.

Shanghai, 21st June, 9.56 a.m.

NEW ORDER FOR THE WEIHAIWEI REGIMENT.

H. M. S. *Orlando* takes Colonel Hamilton Boyer and 200 of the First Chinese Regiment of Taku.

"WHITING" DAMAGED.

H. M. S. *Whiting* has gone to Nagasaki for repairs, an unburst shell having penetrated her boiler.

TSANGCHOU MISSIONARIES SAFE.

The Tsangchou missionaries have arrived at Weihaiwei.

[Tsangchou is in the Tientsin department of China, 38 deg. 22 N. lat. by 117 deg. E. long. The missionaries as our telegram in yesterday's issue announced were conveyed from the town after the looting of the Mission buildings by the Chinese General.]

Canton, 21st June, 6 p.m.

CANTON QUIET—SHAMEEN ORGANISES DEFENCE.

Canton is quiet, although there is a general state of unrest among foreigners and natives alike over Li Hung-chang's approaching departure. The Shameen Defence Corps has been reorganised and now consists of about 70 volunteers.

LI HUNG-CHANG GOES VIA HONGKONG NEXT WEEK.

Li Hung-chang has notified the Consuls that he will leave Hongkong on Wednesday, the 27th instant, by the *Empress* steamer.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The Chinese officials expect no serious trouble in Canton. Li Hung-chang is holding them responsible during his absence for maintenance of order.

WARSHIPS' MOVEMENTS.

The United States *Don Juan de Austria* has arrived at Canton, and the French gunboat *Lion* is expected.

THE WAR.

London, 20th June, 9.5 p.m.

MOVEMENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

General Hunter has occupied Krugersdorp unopposed. Lord Methuen has routed Commandant De Wet.

BADEN-POWELL AT RUSTENBURG.

General Hutton has captured two guns near Rustenburg, whither General Baden-Powell has now returned.

CAPTOWN-PRETORIA LINE OPEN.

Communications between Pretoria and Capetown are now completely restored.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

London, 16th June.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

The Indian force for China consists of 1st Bengal Lancers, 1st Madras Pioneers, 2nd Bombay Infantry, 24th Punjab Infantry, 1st Sikhs and 7th Bengal Infantry, one field battery and one Company of Sappers. Two of the regiments will do garrison duty.

FRANCE AND THE CHINA QUESTION.

The French Press urges the despatch of a strong expedition to China in consequence of the capture of Consul Francis.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

The New York *Tribune* says that the President has ordered the Secretary for War to send three regiments of regulars from Manila to Tientsin, making a total force of 5,000. Admiral Remy has been ordered to send the *Oregon*.

London, 19th June.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON.

H. M. S. *Daedalus* and *Furious*, now at Port Land, have been ordered to China.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

Mr. St. John Brodricke stated in the House that the last information received by the Admiralty did not confirm the return of Admiral Seymour from Tientsin.

Mr. Goschen said he had arranged to station additional forces at the chief ports on the Yangtze.

Two British torpedo boat destroyers have captured four Chinese destroyers at Taku.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.

[FROM OUR TIENTSIN CORRESPONDENT.]

Tientsin, 12th June.

The Boxer nuisance, various as it is in many aspects, has, *pro tem*, subsided into insignificance in comparison with the crisis in Peking. As railway communication has been broken for five or six days, we are at a loss to know exactly what were the facts which precipitated this crisis. Courier and water communication have not been resorted to on anything but a private scale for two reasons: everyone hourly expected the railway to be re-established and people have been too pre-occupied to attend to correspondence and courier. All we can gather from the curt telegrams which reach us very intermittently (the Chinese Telegraph authorities say the wires are cut; but we know this, that our messages get through) is that up to Sunday evening, 10th June, the evil feared had not happened; but that general feelings of suspense and anxiety were still intense. In Tientsin we are confident that what is feared is a meeting of the very indifferents troops and their collusion with the city *exaltado* to attack the Legations for looting. We do not know if the Boxers are in the reckoning or not. There are 600 foreign guards in the various Legations; all the out-lying residents have been called in to the centre and we know that all British and American women are under the direct protection of their Ministers in the big huts.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

The Imperial Chinese Government, if it deserves such a name, is still sitting on the wall, metaphorically, incredible as it appears, quite 60 per cent. of the metropolitan mandarins believe in the appalling nonsense of the Boxer propaganda—viz. that they are able and willing to sweep the hated foreigners, their religion, his institutions, his trade out of China. Men such as Prince Ching and Jung-li know this to be rubbish, but the reactionaries who now have the facile ear of the Dowager are persuaded of it, and are promising to sing the *Nam Ji-pailie* in a week or two, if the foreigners are expelled. Such men are Kang-Yi, the Prince Tuan, the Duke Lang, Chao Sze, the Prince and others. These fossil statesmen profess to regard the Tsungli Yamen and the Peking University, and China's and foreign legations abroad as "devil" institutions. The despair of the situation consists in the fact that these colossi of ignorance and hatred are in a position to threaten their country; their removal, unless enlightenment comes to the Dowager from some unexpected source, is only possible at present, by force, and without their removal nothing can be done. It is to be feared that even if the forces now en route are completely successful, their arrival will only be the beginning of a political impasse of which no one can see the end.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ACTION.

But now for the facts of the last few days. The Ministers wired the Tientsin consuls and officers on Saturday that the situation was every hour increasingly critical; the messages got bolder, more intense and more alarming as they arrived at short intervals. There was a conference in which Col. Gwagek urged delay till he could call a substantial force from Port Arthur. Consul Carlos stood firm for no delay. He said, "Send for the Russian infantry if you like, but instantly make arrangements to land a multi-national force from the fleet at Taku." Capt. MacCalla of the U.S. Navy, however, settled the business. "Gentlemen, make what plans you like, but my orders are 'proceed at once' to Peking, and to Peking I start tomorrow morning. I cannot extricate there I walk, but to Peking I go." As usual the man of action settled the matter, and it was there and then arranged to send 300 men up (in addition to 600 and 700 already there, men morning.

At 11 p.m. the messages from Peking became very alarming. "Come at once, or you will be too late." Taku was flashed out fourteen miles to the Bar at midnight, within five hours, a flotilla of boats, launches, &c. brought in 1,550 men, with five days' rations 7.50 a.m. saw them in Tientsin by train. The Chinese here at first refused permission to detain them for Peking; then the rolling stock was commandeered and off they went at 9 a.m. No platelayers or gangers went in the first train, but the resident engineer was able to get a crew for the second. The whole force reached Lo-fa for the first night (61 miles) and yesterday was past Lung Tang (49 miles). To-day we heard the Boxers ventured to attack this morning the engineer's squad of workmen engaged on relaying the rails and sleepers removed by the Boxers. They were under the protection of a small company of marines (Major Johnston). I will to ensure accuracy quote the Admirals' despatch as summarized here. "Boxers tried to cut off our advanced guard of marines under Major Johnston, and a body of Engineers. They were soon driven off without casualty on our side, but some 60 Boxers were killed and others wounded. Several of the latter have been sent down to Tientsin. I hear that two or three of these wounded Boxers have died *en route*; the number of wounded is by some said to be six or seven, by others sixty or seventy—a typical illustration of the vagueness of all our Boxer news.

NAVAL FIRMNESS AND ITS EFFECT.

I must not forget to state that on Sunday, after the Admiral had started, Capt. Bailey, of H. M. S. *Avon*, was left in command at Tientsin. One of the directors of the railway (Tong) tried to stop the entraining of an additional 600 men at mid-day, unwisely and firmly asserted himself. He is an English speaking self-important personage. The gallant captain gave him the finest dressing down on record to the intense amusement of a delighted crowd of blue-jackets, foreigners, and railway officials. After a peroration which commensated nautical ot-

jurgation, the station was cleared by the Germans and English at the point of the bayonet and the naval artificers got on the engine and drove out the train. Of course, when all this was done, the formal sanction of the Chinese arrived at the last moment.

panic among the Chinese is indescribable and pitiable. All export and import trade has ceased. Prices of food have been doubled, and all credit to natives has been stopped. Servants want wages paid daily. Many are leaving, and the washermen have all bolted except three. The native passenger traffic to Shanghai is wonderful.

We can only hope the reaction will be effective and rapid when it comes. It is, however, to reflect on the dislocation of trade, domestic life, &c., simply because half a dozen small administrators elect to support a pack of seditious blackguards in overt rebellion.

There is no news from Peking-fa or Tung Chow beyond the fact that mission premises have been sacked and burned, and native Christians killed. As far as we know at present, no more European lives have been sacrificed, but grave fears are held for small missions in outlying districts.

The coal pits at Tong Shan have a naval guard, but are also pretty safe, through the presence of 1,500 Cantonese who will side with the foreigners to a man, it is thought.

LATER, 5 P.M.

ADmiral SEYMOUR WANTS NO MORE MEN. The Admiral has wired that he has as many men as he needs; that the food and water difficulties on route are such that further reinforcements will only impede movements. This may possibly affect the movement of 1,700 Russians, just arrived from Port Arthur, who are only awaiting facilities for landing.

Our Peking advices of to-day are reassuring; nothing has happened yet. We have been very apprehensive of the effect of the news of the reinforcements being in the way, but up to date it has evidently had a steadying effect in the mob. The private Peking letters to-day speak of 8,000 disaffected troops; this is a great drop from the 50,000 spoken of a day or two ago.

THE CONDITION OF TIENTSIN.

Tientsin is safe and no panic obtains. We have formed a guard and practically our adult male population (300) is under arms. The soldiers and marines are 600; field guns two, machine guns about a dozen. We hoped to have the honour of picking the Boxer rabble, but now fear it will fall to the Admiral. The

THE DEPARTURE OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

[FROM THE "CHUN NGOI SAN PO".]

The merchants and all the citizens at Canton are deeply grieved at the intelligence that H.E. Li Hung-chang has been ordered to Peking to take steps to suppress the riots in the North. It is a fact that H.E. is the far best of all the viceroys that have ever ruled the provinces of Kwangtung, which suffered much from the corrupt administration by the late viceroys, Tan Chung-shin, who was useless and lazy, and whose succeeding propensities were such that he was nicknamed "the bottomless purse." Owing to his maladministration, the province of Kwangtung, as well as the neighbouring one of Kwangsi, has been over-run with robbers, and pirates, and all sorts of crimes have been committed. Since H.E. Li Hung-chang arrived, he has dismissed nearly all the useless officers and those of "squeezing" habits, and has taken active measures to suppress the bad characters, robbers and pirates, many of whom have suffered the extremity penalty of law. The notorious pirates and robbers, having been overawed by the action of the venerable viceroy, have nearly all fled away or hidden themselves in the mountains fastness. There is a general agreement among the people that if Li Hung-chang continues to occupy the viceroyship for three years, Kwangtung will be the most peaceful province the empire. The merchants and the gentry have filed a petition, urging the viceroy earnestly not to proceed to Peking; for if he goes away, they say, the bad characters will most probably take the chance of the Northern crisis to raise rebellions and commit crimes of every description. At present it is not certain whether Li Hung-chang will leave Canton or not, but it is quite certain that he will not go by the *Kwangtung* as has been reported. The Northern crisis is regarded very seriously, and an officer sent from Canton by the Tatar General with a memorial to the Throne has wired to the General from the province of Shantung, saying that he is unable to proceed further on account of the obstruction of the Boxers.

CHANG CHIN-TUNG REPORTED FIRM.

The Wuchang native correspondent of the N. C. Daily News wrote on the 16th instant: "Viceroy Chang Chin-tung has been much aggrieved by the suicidal policy of the Empress Dowager's Government at Peking in encouraging the *Lo Ho Chuen* ruffians, and sent on the 31st May and 2nd and 3rd June strong memorials on the subject to the Empress Dowager, as well as private telegrams to her advisers, exhorting them to lose no time in suppressing the ruffians with the strong hand on the ground that they were actually in league with all the revolutionary societies from the Yangtze River northwards. On the 6th of June, in conjunction with the Viceroys of the Liang-kiang and Chihli provinces and Governors of Anhui, Kiangsi, and Shantung, H.E. sent a joint memorial to Peking offering to lead their several armies personally to Peking to suppress the approaching rebellion in case the Grand Army of the North under Jung Lu, the Peking Field Force under Prince Ching, and the Huasheng and other Manchurian Banner Corps under Prince Tuan, were unable to do it. In the meanwhile Viceroy Chang is actively preparing to put down all symptoms of disaffection in Hupeh province that may be reported to him."

OTHER VICEEROYS PREPARED TO COMBINE.
The Nanking correspondent of the same journal writes on the same day: "On the 6th instant Viceroy Lu Ku-yi combined with Viceroy Chang (Hukang), Viceroy Yu Lu (Chihli), and Governors Wang (Anhui), Sung (Kiangsi), and Yuan (Shantung), and sent a joint memorial to Peking begging the Empress Dowager to lose no time in suppressing the *Tai Ho* Chinese secession, as it is a mistake to consider them patriots as they are actually in league with revolutionists." The joint memorialists further stated that they were prepared to combine forces to come to the assistance of the Peking Government if it finds itself unable to deal with the rebels. Viceroy Lu has also advised the Viceroy of the Two Kuang (Li Hung-chang) and the Min-Chi provinces (Hsi Ying-Kwei) to send a similar joint memorial to the Empress Dowager in order to open her eyes to her approaching serious danger."

THE "PIONEER" REACHES CHUNGKING.

We received a telegram from Shanghai yesterday to the effect: "Pioneer arrived at Chungking after 72 steaming hours." The *Woodcock* and *Woodlark* at the beginning of May, it will be remembered, only took 60 steaming hours, though owing to an accident to the *Woodlark* 33 days were occupied in the trip. As far as we know Mr. Archibald Little's boat was more fortunate than the *W. K. K.* Now that the possibility of getting up to Chungking in reasonable time has been demonstrated, a great impetus may be expected for the river trade—that is, when all fear of rioting is past.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The President (the Hon. E. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-president (Dr. Lowson, Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer), Mr. F. J. Badley (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Lieut.-Col. Ryan, Mr. J. McKie, Dr. Hartman, Mr. E. Osborne, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, Mr. Chan Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

The following letter, dated June 8th, from the Acting Colonial Secretary, was submitted:—"In reply to your letter No. 80 of the 26th ultimo, embodying a resolution of the Sanitary Board to the effect that an Assistant Medical Officer of Health was urgently needed to assist the Medical Officer of Health in the performance of his duties, I am directed to inform that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to recommend the appointment of such an Officer for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State."

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.
Reports dealing with the Venice International Sanitary Convention were submitted and the following minutes were appended:—"In view of the importance of this subject, I would recommend that these General Sanitary Regulations be translated and inserted in the *Government Gazette* for general information."

Dr. Lowson—"I disagree with the M.O.H. as it would be money wasted."
Mr. McKie—"I agree with the remark of the P.C.M.O."

Lieut.-Col. Ryan—"I agree with the M.O.H.'s suggestion."
Dr. Clark said that these regulations were the regulations at present in force in accordance with the Venice Convention for the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, and neighbourhood. It seemed to him that for the information of the shipping community of the colony it would perhaps be well if the regulations were published in the *Government Gazette*. If Mr. McKie as the representative of the shipping community thought they did not wish to know what these regulations were, then the matter was at an end; but he still thought—and he had gone through them again carefully that morning—that if the regulations were printed in the *Government Gazette* they would be of some use to the members of the community of this colony.

Lieut.-Col. Ryan—"In the opinion, adding that sometime ago the question cropped up as to the desirability of adopting the Venice Convention."

Dr. Clark—"We have adopted it."

Lieut.-Col. Ryan said that in that case he thought it was essential that the regulations should be made known.

Mr. McKie agreed, but said that there was not a single sea captain who ever got a *Government Gazette*. Let the regulations be published as they liked, but let them be published in such a way that they would reach the fountain head.

Mr. Badley said that the regulations should be published in pamphlet form and distributed to the captains in the same way as the regulations of the Harbour Master.

Dr. Clark moved that the Board recommend the Government to publish the regulations translated into English and published in the *Government Gazette* and copies supplied to the Harbour Office for the use of the shipping community.

Lieut.-Col. Ryan seconded and the motion was carried.

THE SUGGESTED REMOVAL OF THE PLAGUE CEMETERY.
The following letter, dated June 18th, from the Acting Colonial Secretary, was submitted:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 97 of the 15th inst., embodying the report of a sub-committee of the Board on the subject of the question of the removal elsewhere of the Plague Cemetery at Kennedytown. In reply I am directed to inform you that Government is not in a position at present to lay out a Plague Cemetery at Lam Tin Island, and therefore proposes to defer the further consideration of the question, which will, however, not be lost sight of."

THE RESERVATION QUESTION.
Dr. Clark moved—"That the Board recommend the Government to extend the provisions of the European District Reservation Ordinance, No. 16 of 1893, to that portion of the Kowloon Peninsula which lies to the South of Austin Road."

He observed that since he gave notice that he would move this resolution it had come to his knowledge that the Government had had the matter in hand and he believed that something was under consideration. Still, after talking the matter over with some members of the Board, it seemed to him that perhaps the hands of the Government would be strengthened if the Board forwarded a resolution in the terms suggested by him. The area which he suggested should be reserved for European occupation was that portion of British Kowloon to the South of Austin Road. It was a very small portion

even of old British Kowloon. It did not comprise more than 200 acres, and was less than one-eighth of the whole of what was formerly known as British Kowloon. The circumstances which brought this matter specially to his notice was a plan which he had before him, by which it was proposed to build 28 houses for occupation by Chinese upon the site of one European house which had defined. The Government had been able to present the erection of Chinese houses upon the actual site of the European house, but at present there was nothing to prevent the erection of Chinese houses where the garden was. The preamble of the Ordinance providing for the reservation of a European district in the city of Victoria said:—"Whereas the health and comfort of Europeans in a tropical climate demand conditions which are inconsistent with the neighbourhood of houses crowded with occupants and otherwise used after the manner customary with the Chinese inhabitants, etc.; it is desirable to reserve by law a district wherein such conditions may be secured." That summed up the whole question. It was wise of the Government to reserve some district where Europeans might live together and where they would not be exposed to such diseases as smallpox and plague by the proximity of Chinese tenement houses. It so happened fortunately that almost the whole of the European houses were in the little area marked on the plan, and he was credibly informed by European residents in Kowloon that a short time ago a scheme was on foot to pull down a large number of these European houses and erect in their places Chinese houses. Therefore if action was to be taken it must be taken very promptly or it would be almost too late. The resolution if passed and the Ordinance if adopted would not apply to existing Chinese dwellings in the reserved area.

Lieut.-Col. Ryan seconded. Mr. Osborne remarked that this was no light matter which had been brought up. This portion of Kowloon Peninsula, although it had hitherto been occupied mainly by European dwellings, was undoubtedly intended in the future to be the business portion of the peninsula. There must be congregated there in the future

—if they were going to have any railway at all—the railway station, and shops and factories of all kinds, and if the Sanitary Board thought they could stay the tide of progress by the measures suggested by the Medical Officer they would find themselves mistaken. They were there not to legislate or advise legislation for the comfort of people but for the health of the people, and it seemed to him that whether they were Chinese or whether they were Europeans it was their duty to see that they lived in a healthy state. If the Chinese houses proposed to be built on the site of this European house were insubstantial, they ought not to pass the plan; but to say in this whole manner that no portion whatever of the Kowloon Peninsula should be occupied by Chinese or workmen, but that the whole should be laid out as a villa residence, might be very delightful, but there were persons who had invested money in property there—persons who, like the shareholders of the company which he represented, had invested large sums of money for developing large trading concerns there. Without their employment close at hand it would be impossible for them to carry on their business. This resolution it was, he thought, a very serious one. If the Kowloon Peninsula indicated would be practically derelict from a business point of view.

THE PRESIDENT.—Do you propose any amendment?
Mr. Osborne—"No."

Mr. Fung Wa Chuen quite agreed with Mr. Osborne. He said that it was not restrictions down like this that they must pay compensation to people. They would only be simply interfering with private rights. Of course he liked to see fine houses everywhere, but as Mr. Osborne had rightly pointed out, if the place was intended as a business place it was wrong to make these restrictions.

The President said that this matter had been receiving very careful consideration from the Government for some time, and it was likely to be decided soon. He was sorry the Medical Officer of Health had not been consulted at the time. It was impossible to do anything except with perhaps a small part bounded by Garden Road. If the area in question were in the hands of the Government the matter would be a simple one, but as a matter of fact nearly every square foot was out of the hands of Government. South of Austin Road was now in the hands of private individuals, although a great part had not been built over. He thought very great difficulties in the way of carrying this out.

On the motion being put to the vote it was carried.

THE RE-HOUSING QUESTION.
In compliance with the request of the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Secretary drew up a memorandum showing the powers of the Board for closing or otherwise dealing with insanitary property, the memorandum concluding as follows:—

"Briefly the Board can grant permits for the occupation of (a) basements, (b) cocklofts, (c) new buildings. The Board can enforce (a) the redraining of houses, the drains of which have been found to be defective; (b) the concreting of the ground floor of surfaces where slopes are thrown; (c) a window area of one-tenth the floor area, not including a window of 10 square feet into the back-yard; (d) the erection of a back-rail of 50 square feet of an extension of the kitchen; (e) line-residing tenement houses twice a year. The Board cannot close an insanitary building except during an epidemic, while a magistrate can at any time order its closure but its demolition."

The following minutes were appended:—"This only shows what I have so frequently urged during the past five years—that the Sanitary Legislation of this colony is even now more than 50 years behind the home enactments relating to cities. The Liverpool Sanitary Act of 1846 made the minimum width of streets 30 feet—here it is 15 feet—and stipulated that the height of any building should not exceed the width of the street on which it fronted. Here a building may even now be erected of a height of 40 feet fronting a lane of only 15 ft. 1 in. in height. Private streets have actually been set back 6 in. or two in order to make the street exceed the 15 ft. limit, and so allow building to the height mentioned. I have pointed this out in my annual report for 1899 and in previous reports. The Liverpool Act of 1846 further provides that no court may be built as a cul-de-sac unless 25 feet in width. Here almost courts are cul-de-sacs and under 15 feet in width, and the Liverpool Act further requires that courts of a minimum width of 15 feet, opening at both ends for their full width upon a public street, may contain eight houses, and that for every house over this number one foot must be added to the width of the court. In 1899 the minimum width of new streets was extended to 36 feet and of courts to 30 feet, such courts to open at both ends on a public thoroughfare. The carrying out of this legislation in the way of Sanitary Legislation are:—(1) The curtailment of the excessive height of buildings in relation to the width of the streets upon which they front. (2) Power to condemn and to demolish

insanitary houses and insanitary areas, such as is contained in the Imperial Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890."

Dr. Lowson—"The gathering at Public Health Legislation has led to clamour and cumbersome procedure, and the less public talk about this the better. One thing would do good—far more than most people would imagine at first—the amendment of s. 19, a, etc. 15/4, to the effect that on second conviction the Magistrate should demolish the house from top to bottom. That would bring people to their senses."

Lieut.-Col. Ryan—"There is no doubt at all that the Board requires increased powers for dealing with insanitary property."

Mr. McKie—"I agree with Lieut.-Col. Ryan."

Dr. Hartman—"Ditto, and also with Dr. Lowson. But it seems to me absurd to give the Board powers sanctioned by the Law Officers of the Crown which when the Board tries to give them effect (the closing of premises and forfeiture) are declared by those same officers to be illegal."

On the motion of Dr. Clark, seconded by Dr. Hartman, it was decided to return the papers to the Colonial Secretary, with copies of the members, in order that the views of the Board on the subject might be seen.

RABIES IN JAPAN.
Correspondence was submitted as to the existence of rabies at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Kobe, Aomori, and Moji. The correspondence showed that the ports mentioned were free from rabies.

PLAGUE IN AMOY.
A letter from the British Consul at Amoy, dated June 9th, said:—"On the 5th inst. I had the honour to send you the following telegram: 'Plague exists Amoy and vicinity. Not yet epidemic. Please notify Commodore. While I thought it my duty to advise you as above, I am glad to be able to report that, as far as we can at present judge, the plague in this district is far less prevalent and of a milder type than last year at a corresponding date.'"

LINEWASHING RETURN.
In his fortnightly line-washing return, Mr. J. H. Dandy (Chief Inspector of Nuisances) said:—"The progress in the line-washing work this last week has been very slight. The Inspector on that day having been in Hospital some days. The prosecution of defaulting owners has been vigorously carried on, 67 cases having been taken, the fines amounting to \$455. Three of the cases were dismissed. Though the Inspector in charge of line-washing is off duty, the slow progress cannot be taken as a sign that there should be no notice of intention, etc., that have accumulated in the office only cover 72 houses, and some of these are in the Central district."

THE PLAGUE IN MACAO.
The deaths in Macao for the week ended May 29th numbered 82 (including 30 from plague), week ended June 5th (including 49 from plague), week ended June 12th (including 34 from plague), week ended June 19th (including 30 from plague).

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.
The death rate for the colony for the week ended June 18th was 38.2, against 39.2 for the previous week and 40.8 for the corresponding week last year. The rate for the corresponding week last year was 40.8. The rate for the following week was 27.5, against 39.5 for the corresponding week last year.

Dr. Hartman—"Absence of fever other than bubonic again noted."

THE REPORTED OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN SAIGON.
Dr. Clark proposed that the Government be asked to enquire whether cholera was raging in Saigon, as stated in the public press that morning. If the report were simply interfering with private rights, there should be no notice of intention, etc., that have accumulated in the office only cover 72 houses, and some of these are in the Central district."

Dr. Lowson—"I think you might include Bangkok as well."

Lieut.-Col. Ryan seconded and the motion was carried.

This was all the business.

GEN. OTIS'S CHIEF OF STAFF ON THE PHILIPPINES.
Brigadier-General Schwan, chief of staff to General Otis in the Philippines for nearly a year, has been interviewed in San Francisco. He is hopeful that all the American difficulties before affairs in the Philippines will have been naturally adjusted themselves to American control and the prevailing robber bands will have been stamped out. The so-called Filipino Government, he continued, "is a thing of the past. Long ago it ceased to exist. Its army has disappeared. There is no longer a regimental organization among the natives, or even a military company. The rebellion is over. But the robber bands that have infested the islands as long as history records, still cause trouble to unprotected towns and to small detachments of our soldiers."

"These robber bands are incited by native politicians who impose upon the credulity of the common herd. No people are so credulous as the lower class Filipinos. These leaders have been inciting the ex-soldiers to continue on the warpath, assuring them that an American declaration of independence would mean the end of their rule. But the robber bands that have infested the islands as long as history records, still cause trouble to unprotected towns and to small detachments of our soldiers."

"There are about 60,000 troops in the Philippines now. That number is ample for the situation. The islands are well covered with American troops, carefully distributed to all the strategic points and each garrison responsible for its own sphere of action. As the beginning of the Filipino rebellion the natives were credited with having 35,000 guns. We have captured about 15,000 from the Filipinos. The remaining 20,000 are now either in the hands of the different small robber bands or are cached at various places where the soldiers left them when the army broke up. Many of the robber bands are armed principally with keen-edged blades, the native weapons. They pursue small towns and frequently cut the throats of natives who have been friendly to Americans. By degrees, however, the distributed garrisons are gaining the confidence of the townspeople, where they are stationed and already have succeeded in some cases in getting native help to guide them to the robbers. Whenever an American force of any size goes out there is never a Filipino force anywhere in sight, not even when half a company goes on a hunt. But they occasionally attack little detachments of Americans."

"After the wet season and after the national elections in this country the pacification of the Philippines will just naturally complete itself. The natives are quickly acquiring the English language, and even the troublesome class sends children to school to learn English. We are in complete military possession of the islands. The military problem is fast settling itself. The only problem is the civil government of the islands, and that will come as a natural consequence of the others. In a year from now there will not be any need for nearly so many men as we have there now."

ANTHOTHER PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Mr. E. E. Easton writing in *Harper's Magazine* gives a view of the Transvaal President which, if not altogether pleasing, is at least more sympathetic than most descriptions which we have read of him. He says:—

The clerk was detailing some information to the old President, who was listening intently, his features contracted, giving a wonderful expression of the man's determination, and the deep rough lines that furrowed his face brought out in striking prominence his massive features. Once seen, his face could never be forgotten. I have never seen any other face in pictures or among living men. That face is a prototype of Oom Paul Kruger's character. From what I saw, and from what I have heard from men who have known him nearly all his life, there is no counterpart of his character in the world. One might consume many chapters of a large volume in attempting to analyse that face and the man, and when finished it would be full of striking contrasts, of descriptions of deep springs of originality, of marvellous characteristics, all supported by interesting anecdotes to explain peculiarities, but one would have to write a conclusion admitting that an analytical portrait of the man can only be written years after he has been buried, and South Africa's political history subsequent to the present struggle gives one a basis from which to judge the qualities of Paul Kruger's character."

He suddenly raised his head, spat fiercely into a big cup, and issued an order in a voice which seemed literally to rumble from his massive chest, seized his silk hat and came, and started for the door opening out into the corridor. A number of men in the other part of the room called out "good-night" to him in what were undeniably tones of affection. I followed him out through the corridor. Six troopers marched on either side of him with drawn sabres, and as the burglar who happened to be in the room called "good-night," he tipped his hat to them individually, and hastened into his carriage with remarkable agility for a man of his years and career.

SOME FAMOUS SIEGES.
The *Daily Chronicle* compares the duration of some famous sieges of this century with that of Mafeking, which lasted for 218 days. The principal sieges on record in recent times are:—SEBASTOPOL (1854-5), 327 days. The famous Russian fortress in the Crimea was besieged by the British and French troops from Oct. 17, 1854, to Sept. 9, 1855, when the allies entered the town. It was practically taken by assault on Sept. 8, 1855.

The town was well supplied with stores when it fell.

RAES (1855), 163 DAYS.
In 1855 the town was defended by General Fenwick Williams with 15,000 men, and with three months' provisions and three days' ammunition, against a Russian army of 50,000 men. The siege lasted from June 18 to Nov. 23, 1855. The garrison suffered severely from cholera and want of food. On Sept. 29 the Russians made a grand assault but were repulsed with a loss of 8,000 men. Famine ultimately compelled surrender.

LUCKNOW (1857), 140 DAYS.
The siege of the Residency began on July 1, 1857. First relieved by Havelock on Sept. 26, after eighty-seven days of desperate defence. The garrison was finally rescued by Sir Colin Campbell on Nov. 18, after a siege lasting four and a half months.

METS (1870), 70 DAYS.
After the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, the French under Bazaine were completely hemmed in by the Prussians. After being defeated in several sorties the French, General surrendering on Oct. 27, 1870, 136,000 men and 400 guns. Want of sufficient food was given as the reason. It was said that it might have been successfully defended with 20,000 men.

STASBOURG (1870), 45 DAYS.
Invited by the Prussians Aug. 10, 1870, and surrendered under threat of an assault, after a breach had been made in the fortifications on Sept. 27. The garrison numbered over 17,000 men.

PARIS (1870-71), 150 DAYS.
Paris was invested by the Prussians on Sept. 19, 1870, and capitulated on Jan. 28, 1871, after being reduced to the last straits by famine.

PLEVENA (1877), 93 DAYS.
"Ooman Pasha" was besieging all assaults, was at length reduced by famine. He and his army of 30,000 men, with 200 guns, made a desperate attempt to break through the investing lines of Russians on Dec. 9, 1877, but were defeated with great loss and surrendered unconditionally. The defence was famous for the manner in which the town had been rendered practically impregnable to assault by skilful use of the spade.

KHAZPOUR (1884), 11 MONTHS.
Held by Gordon from February 1884 to Jan. 28, 1885. Surrendered to the Arabs by treachery when relief was close at hand.

CHITRAL (1895), 43 DAYS.
On March 3, 1895, about 470 British troops were shut up in the fort of Chitral, and by a heroic defence succeeded in holding out until relieved on April 18.

Kimberley held out for 123 days, and Ladysmith for 119 days. Other famous sieges were:—Gibraltar, 874 days; Potchefstroom, 48 days; Eshowe, 71 days; Staradine, 48 days; Samarra, 39 days; Gwampore, 21 days; Badagry, 21 days; and Gao, 77 days.

It will thus be seen that in modern times, at any rate, famine rather than the strength of the enemy is the real conqueror of besieged towns.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.
The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on Tuesday, the 19th June, for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

Scene: the receiving room of a great general hospital. Policeman X has just brought in a would-be suicide, who has made himself ill with an ineffective drug. Constable, reporting the case to house physician, remarks: "When I saw that 'w' was really bad, I called in Dr. Smith near by. 'E looks at 'm, shakes 'is 'ead, gives 'm a hepaticum, and tells me to take 'm to 'ospital."

DON'T SHOOT YOURSELF!
No doubt you often feel like it, but after just a little deliberation decide you can't afford to do it. But that thumping, racking Head-ache; what can you do with it? Give it its quietus by using Little's Oriental Balm. It acts like magic. It kills pain at once. No waiting, no suffering, no loss of time, no nervousness. Mrs. S. T. Hoffman, Washington, says:—"It is a wonderful remedy. After suffering all day with a terrible Head-ache, one application of the Balm stopped the pain in 5 minutes." Sold at 1s. per bottle. Agents for Hongkong: THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Ltd. 1175-4

INTIMATIONS.

EYE-SIGHT.

NOTICE.

I AM continuing my Sight Testing Rooms in Hongkong at

(W. BREWER & CO.)

which, during my absence, will be in CHARGE of

Mr. McIVER, Member Ph. Socy.

A Register of all Glasses supplied my constituents in the Far East is kept here and any kind of ordinary or special lenses can be obtained.

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY.

N. LAZARUS.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1900. 1392

W. B. R. E. W. E. R. & C. O.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

The Far East, by Henry Norman. 84.50

Russia in the Pacific and the Siberian

Railway, by Vladimir. 9.00

African Incidents, by Thurston. 6.50

The Caroline Islands, by Christian. 5.00

The Races of Man, by Deniker. 2.25

Droll Stories, by Balzac, Illustrated, by Gustave Doré. 6.50

Houndstooth Day by Day, by Fletcher. 2.25

Wild World Adventures (Newnes). 1.50

History of South Africa and the British

Boer War, published U.S.A. 6.00

With the Colors, by Jephson. 2.25

Tales of the Malayan Coast, by Consul-General Willman. 2.50

Croquet-Romances, by W. Grace. 3.00

Army Horses in South Africa, by Captain Hayes. 3.00

South Africa "Story of Native Series," by Thiel. 3.00

Mrs. Carmichael's Goddesses, by Tytler. 2.25

23 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong. [31

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE

MONUMENTS.

DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION

at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong

Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1914

ARGUS DE LA PRESSE.

FONDEE EN 1897.

POUR être sûr de ne pas laisser échapper

un journal qui aurait tant de valeur

abonnez-vous à l'Argus de la Presse, qui est

le seul journal qui donne tous les jours de

actualité les extraits sur l'importance quel sujet.

Hector MALOT (Zyfe, p. 70 et 323)

L'Argus de la Presse fournit aux artistes

littéraires, écrivains, hommes politiques, tout

ce qui paraît sur leur compte dans les journaux

et revues du monde entier.

L'Argus de la Presse est le collaborateur in-

dispensable de tous ceux qui préparent un ouvrage,

éminent une question, s'occupent de statistique

etc., etc.

S'adresser aux bureaux de l'Argus, 14, rue

Drouot, Paris.—Téléphone.

L'ARGUS LIT 5,000 JOURNAUX PAR JOUR. [398

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [503

FOR SALE.

MAP OF THE SIKIANG OR WEST

RIVER

From HONGKONG TO WUCROWFU,

Showing the Ports and Calling Places

Opened at Foreign Trade, 1897.

Published at Daily Press Office.

Price 25 Cents, Cash.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1897. [483

CARTRIDGES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR of 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Suitable for Offices or Bedrooms, with Verandah and Bathroom.

Apply to—
LI KWONG LUNG.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. [1817]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAICHING" will be dispatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [1810]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"SZECHUEN" will be dispatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [1815]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship.

"FUTAMI MARU" (3,800 tons gross, Captain J. Thom) will be dispatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.

This new Mail steamer is especially constructed for service in the Tropics and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Return tickets issued by this Company are available for return by steamers of the other Lines.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900. [1818]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will be ready to-morrow and will contain—

Leading Articles—
Affairs in China.
The Colony and Public Morals.
The Rights of the Empire in China.
The Crisis in the North.
The Emperor's Deceit.
Sanitary Board.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Supreme Court.
The Embarkation of the North China Field Force.
The Protection of the Yangtze Valley.
Manila.
Ganton.
Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1900.

SAINT JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE BICENTENARY of the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL (S.P.G.) will be commemorated on SUNDAY, June 24th. Special intercessions will be said. Collections will be made in aid of the Society's work.

Sermons will be preached at 11 a.m. by the Bishop of Victoria, and at 5.45 p.m. by the CHAPLAIN of the CATHEDRAL.

A DRAWING ROOM MEETING will be held by kind permission of the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Hoare at Bishop's Lodge, the Peak, on THURSDAY, June 28th, at 4.30 P.M. All who are interested in the work of the Society are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. [1809]

TRUTHS WITHOUT SENTIMENT.

A PAMPHLET, by O. M. ANDERSON, will be sent by the writer on receipt of 30 cents.

Address—
109, PRAYA EAST,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1900. [1789]

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDTSECK'S

CHAMPAGNE, 1803 WHITE SEAL \$38.00 per case of 1 dozen quarts \$40.00 per case of 2 dozen quarts

E. D. KRESSMANN & CO.'S

BORDEAUX WINES.

C. G. HIBBERT & CO.'S

BOTTLED ALE & STOUT

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1899. [140]

FOOD SUPPLY COMMISSION.

THE Ladies who signed the Petition which resulted in the Appointment of the above named COMMISSION are respectfully requested to assist the Commission in the conduct of its enquiries by communicating in writing as early as possible all facts within their experience bearing on the question of the Rise in Price of Provisions in the Colony. List of Prices paid for the more Ordinary Articles of Food produced locally, as for example, Bread, Flour, Rice, Fish, Beef, Mutton, Eggs, Poultry and Game, Vegetables and Fruit at various Periods during the last Five Years will be extremely valuable. Similar Lists showing the Prices at different times of Wood, Coal, Charcoal and Oil will also be of value.

All Persons who feel themselves in a Position to throw any light on the subject either as regards the fact of the Rise in Prices or as to the cause or causes thereof are respectfully requested to communicate with the Underigned in writing or, if they prefer it, to tender themselves for examination as witnesses.

JNO. J. FRANCOIS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1900. [1625]

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

TO be Sold (Subject to a reserved price) in One Lot.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 22nd day of June, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

By Order of
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

All those pieces or parcels of Ground situate at Kowloon Point in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office respectively as Section A of Kowloon Island Lot No. 441 and Section B of Kowloon Island Lot No. 441, having an Area of 35,832 square feet, with the European Dwelling house known as "Glenhorne" erected thereon. The premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 24th day of June, 1839, and are sold subject to the appurtenant yearly Crown Rent amounting to the total sum of \$178 and to the existing tenancy thereof.

Apply to—
H. K. HOLMES,
Solicitor for the Vendor,
54, Queen's Road.

or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1900. [1724]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 23rd June, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every Description.

(The property of Gentlemen leaving the Colony).

Further Particulars can be seen from Catalogue.

On View from Friday, the 22nd June.

Terms—As Customary.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1771]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 302.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1789]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Seven Lots of Crown Land, at Yan Ma Te, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen, for one further term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
N.	S.	E.	W.		
1	108'	115'	297'	3,375	120
2	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
3	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
4	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
5	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
6	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
7	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 303.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command.
F. H. MAY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1900. [1790]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 3.15 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land, at Ma-Tan-Kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen, for one further term of 75 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
N.	S.	E.	W.		
1	108'	115'	297'	3,375	120
2	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
3	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
4	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
5	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
6	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75
7	108'	115'	119'	1,312	75

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

BANGKOK AND RANGOON.

TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS and SCANTLINGS, PLANES, TONGUES, and GROOVED BOARDS, FOR FLOORING, CHAIRING, WALKING, &c. TEAK SHINGLES for ROOFING.

PINKADOH RAILWAY SLEEPERS for all GAUGES.

Rates Supplied and Orders Booked by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1899. [1639]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED on the 2nd July, 1900, on which day the CALL now advertised will be PAYABLE.

By Order.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. [1770]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held on the 16th day of June, 1900, the following Resolutions were passed—

1. That in pursuance of the provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 7th and 8th of March, 1900, the following Resolutions were passed—

1. That the balance of \$22 per Share of the Unpaid Capital of the Company be called up, and that a Call be and is hereby made of \$25 per Share upon all the Shares of the Company, and that the Shareholders be requested to pay the same to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at their premises, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1900.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay accordingly.

And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Article 34 of the Company's Articles of Association, interest will be charged as from the said 2nd day of July, 1900, at the rate of \$12 per centum per annum, upon all Calls remaining unpaid after the 2nd day of July, 1900, up to the actual date of payment of the same.

By Order of the Board.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1900. [1916]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 7th July, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1900, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd June to the 7th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1900. [1759]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL CALL of \$0.50 per Share has been made in respect of the "B" Shares in the above-named Company, and that such CALL is PAYABLE to the General Managers on the 17th day of JULY next, at the Offices of the Company, 33 and 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1900. [1848]

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BEOS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1899. [1765]

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have been favoured with instructions from HART BROCK, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction.

WEDNESDAY, the 4th July proximo, Commencing at 11 a.m., and following days until completion of the Sale, within his residence, Mount Richmond.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE contained therein, comprising—

FLUSH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS, BED LACQUER JAPANESE CABINET, OLD NINGPO CARVED AND INLAID SQUARE TABLE, WHATNOTS, Very Fine BLACKWOOD HAT and UMBRELLA STAND with BEVELLED GLASS MIRROR, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTEL with BEVELLED GLASS, Handsomely CARVED SIDBOARD with MIRROR, DINING WAGON, MARBLE CLOCK, MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, SILK REP COVERED SITTING ROOM DITE, PEKING CLOISONNE and other CURIOS, EXCELLENT DINNER SERVICE and a Choice Assortment of CUT GLASS WARE, TEAK WARDROBES with MIRRORS (Double and Single), Several Lady's WRITING DESKS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP DRESSING TABLES and WASHBASINS, TOILET SETS, Brass and IRON BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES, Several CARPETS and RUGS, SETTEES, FENDERS and FIRE BRASSES.

And OIL PAINTINGS by Lucy, Clark, Thornbury, Salt and other well known artists.

ENGRAVINGS, including "THE RULING PASSION," "LAUNCHED IN LIFE," "THE STORMING OF BADAJOZ," "A FAIR LEAD," "GOING WELL," "GONE AWAY," "THE DEATH," and many others.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE BLACKWOOD.

A GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, with EMBROIDERED COVER.

A BILLIARD TABLE in excellent order, with the usual APPURTENANCES, by Hanning, &c., &c., &c.

Also A COLLECTION of RARE PLANTS. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1900. [1749]

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$11,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

CORPORATE DIRECTORS:
N. A. SIKES, Esq.—Chairman.
R. S. SHAW, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Hon. R. M. Gray R. L. Richardson, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. P. S. Satchel, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Kewick H. W. Slade, Esq.
D. Meyer Moses, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGERS:
Shanghai—J. P. WADSWORTH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

H. M. BEVIS,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900. [17]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
CHAN K. SHAN, Esq. D. GILLIES, Esq.
CHOW T. SHANG, Esq. J. T. LAUDS, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLATFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed 5%.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1899. [10]

BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

CHIEF MANAGER—TAKEKISHI DOKI, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo Osaka Yokohama Kobe
Nagasaki Kyoto Nagoya Tainan
Moji Hiroshima Hakodate Otaru
Hongkong Shanghai Amoy
Chungking Fusan

HEAD OFFICE—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 4.35% per annum.

On Fixed Deposits 5.11% per annum.

For 3 months 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 6 per cent. per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on the Chief Commercial places both in Japan and abroad.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

TAKEKISHI DOKI,
Manager.

Taipei, 20th November, 1899. [299]

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Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [1756]

REVIEW.

Village Life in China. By ARTHUR H. SMITH,
D.D. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edin-
burgh & London.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh
a copy of Dr. A. H. Smith's *Village Life in
China*. The author of *Chinese Characteristics*
has succeeded in the difficult task of producing
a second book on Chinese life no less interest-
ing and instructive than his first. "Whatever
helps to a better understanding of Chinese
people," he says, "is an aid to a comprehension
of the Chinese problem." Such an aid Dr.
Smith's volume most undoubtedly is, and though
it may not be possible to agree with all his
conclusions the value of his facts and sug-
gestions is incalculable. The picture he draws
of life in the innumerable villages of China is
for the most part a depressing one as viewed
from without by foreign eyes. To watch this
life intimately is, as Dr. Smith explains, a task
of almost unmountable difficulty. "If we
wish to comprehend the Chinese," he says, "we
must take the roof from their homes, in order
to learn what is going on within. This no
foreigner can do. But he can imitate the
Chinese who apply a wet finger to a paper
window, so that when the light is withdrawn
there remains a tiny hole through which an
obscurant eye may see at least something."

VILLAGE LIFE AND EDUCATION.
Dr. Smith has much to say of the almost in-
describable squalor, dirt, and discomfort of the
great mass of villagers' homes; of the construc-
tion of the houses, the utter lack of shelter from
the sun, for the most part, outside; the smoky,
ill-ventilated atmosphere, the swarming animal
life and the collection of articles of every de-
scription inside the so-called roads, miserably
inadequate to start with, and becoming by a
steady process of evolution canals; the fetid,
constricted apparently with this view of causing
the greatest possible inconvenience and expense
to travellers; and all the thousand and one
minor trials with which the Chinese villager
puts up. With the chapters which the author
devotes to village education we reach one of the
most interesting parts of the book. As he ex-
plains, the prominent place given to education
in China renders the Chinese village school an
object of more than common interest, for in
their schools by far the majority of the edu-
cated men of the empire receive their first in-
struction. And yet, "thoughtful Chinese teachers,
familiar with the capacity of their pupils,
estimate that the most intelligent among them
cannot be expected to understand a hundredth
part of what they have memorized. The great
majority of them have about as much of a
conception of the territory traversed as a boy
might entertain of a mountainous district
through which he had been compelled to run
barefooted and blindfolded in a dense fog,
chased for vast distances by a man cracking
over his head a long ox-whip. How very little
many scholars do grasp of the real meaning,
even after explanations which the teacher re-
gards as abundantly full, is demonstrated by a
test to which here and there, a master subjects
his scholars, that of requiring them to write
down a passage. The result is frequently the
notation of so many false characters as to render
it evident, not only that the explanations have
not been apprehended, but that notwithstanding
such a multitude of perusals, the text itself has
been taken into the ear as so many sounds,
and has not entered the mind at all."

And again:
"There is very little that is intellectual in
any part of the early schooling of an ordinary
Chinese boy. As a rule, the teacher does not
concern himself with his pupils further than to
drag them over a specified course, or at least to
attempt to do so. The parents of the lad are
equally indifferent, or even more so.
At his home the pupil has no mental stimulus
of any sort, no books, magazines or papers, and
even if he had them, his barren studies at school
would not have fitted him to comprehend such
literature."

WHAT THE PUPIL LEARNS.
The two things which the pupil is sure to
learn, says Dr. Smith, are obedience and a
habit of concentrating attention on the work
before him, to the disregard of all distractions—
"valuable requirements," he continues, "al-
though they can scarcely be termed an educa-
tion." We should like to quote more of Dr.
Smith's remarks on village schools and to de-
vise some attention to his chapter on "Higher
Education," but considerations of space will not
permit this, so that we must be content with
recommending this chapter very strongly to the
reader's notice. The brief educational reform
introduced by the Emperor in the summer of
1898 and upset by the Empress Dowager in
September of the same year is just touched on.
Time was not given for any real test of the
new method, and we must wait for the de-
position of the Dowager, now, we hope, not far off,
for this trial to be made. Whatever may be the
result, the new method of education cannot
but be an improvement on the old.

HOME LIFE IN THE VILLAGE—BOYS
AND MEN.
We must pass over Dr. Smith's chapters on
Religious Observances, Co-operative Societies,
Weddings and Funerals, etc., etc., but we will
stop to give a short quotation on domestic life
from the chapter on "Village Boys and Men."
"Of that sympathy for childhood as such
(says the author), which is so distinguishing a
part of our modern civilization, as average
Chinese father has no conception whatever.
By this is not meant that he is not fond of his
children, for the reverse is most probably true.
But he has no capacity for entering into the
life of a child, and comprehending it. His
fondness for his children is the result of the
paternal instinct, and is not as intelligent and
sympathetic appreciation of a mind of a child."
[This, however, the author well hardly, we
should think, venture to say is confined to
China; it is not a matter of race, but of sensi-
bility or temperament.] "Taking it in on

all around survey there is very little in the life
of a village boy to excite one's envy." He
learns obedience and respect for authority, and
he learns to be industrious. But of intellectual
independence, he has not the faintest concep-
tion or even a capacity of comprehension. He
does as others do, and neither knows nor can
imagine any other way. If he is educated, his
mind is like a subsoil pipe, filled with all the
drainage which has ever run through the
ground. A part of this drainage came, it is
true, from the skies, but it has been considerably
altered in its constituents since that time; and
a much larger part of it is a wholly human
secretion, painfully lacking in chemical purity.
In any case this is the content of his mind, and
it is all of its contents."

In his early years the Chinese boy enjoys,
says Dr. Smith, "what, viewed from the ex-
perience of a decade later, must appear to him
a condition of supreme happiness." The joy at
the birth of a male child secures him this. "As
he grows up, this happy state passes away.
But if the man's life after infancy is not a
bright one, it is infinitely better than that of the
women. The account given by the author of the
condition of the average woman in China is
most gloomy. He mentions that the wife of a
Taoist even told a foreign lady that in her new
existence she "hoped to be born a dog, that she
might go where she chose!" A popular saying
declares that "a Daughter with the virtues of the
eighteen Lo-Hans is not equal to a spay-footed
son." With female infanticide, sale of
daughters, foot-binding, isolation from the
pleasures of life, severe drudgery—and not least,
subjection to the rule of a mother-in-law, Dr.
Smith draws a miserable picture of Chinese wo-
man's existence. She is best off, it seems, when
she is a slave. "If," he says, "a Chinese wo-
man has the heaven-bestowed gift of being
obedient to such a degree that, as the say-
ings go, 'people do not know east from west',
that 'men are worn out and horses exhausted',
that 'the mountains tremble and the earth shakes',
this is unquestionably her surest life-pro-
sperity."

If such an endowment has been
denied her, her next best resource is to pursue
a course exactly the opposite, in all circum-
stances and under all provocations holding her
tongue." He continues: "The present condi-
tion of woman in China is a heritage of the
remotest past. The essence of the Chinese
classical teaching on this subject is, that women
is as inferior to man as the earth is inferior to
heaven, and that she can never attain to full
equality with man."

REGENERATION.
Dr. Smith concludes his book with a chapter
entitled "What can Christianity do for China?"
Being a missionary, we are not surprised to find
him sanguine on this point, for it requires a stock
of zeal and enthusiasm to carry the proselytizer
along his difficult path of the conversion of the
Chinese. "What can Christianity do for the
Chinese family, asks Dr. Smith? What for
the Chinese boy and girl?"

"In the first place it can take better care of
them. The dense and impervious ignorance
which sacrifices so large a proportion of Chinese
infants during the first two years of their life,
might perhaps be counteracted in other ways, but
it is probably safe to predict that it never would
be. To the Chinese girl the practical introduc-
tion of Christianity will mean even more than
to her brother. It will prevent her from being
killed as soon as she is born, and will eventually
restore her to her rightful place in the affections
of her parents."

It will make (a Chinese)
a new man with a new insight and a new outlook.
It will give back his lost soul and spirit, and pour
into all the avenues of his nature new life.
There is not a human relation in which it will
not be felt immediately, profoundly, and bene-
ficially."

And so on. Dr. Smith pleads his case elo-
quently, and we have no wish to deny his con-
clusions. But it is open to question whether
the author does not attribute too much of the
present degradation of China to the state of its
religious beliefs. Economic conditions are at
least as potent a factor in the situation. The
evolution of a race is modified, but not reversed
by its religion, and the Oriental races so far
have preferred to develop without accepting the
 creed of the West. Dr. Smith deprecates an
estimate of the effect of Christianity on the
Chinese character until enough time has been
allowed to elapse to demonstrate the case fully.
He has himself no doubt and concludes with the
words: "There are in China many questions
and many problems, but the one great question,
the one all-comprehending problem, is how to
set Christianity to work upon them, which alone
in time can and will solve them all."

THE BOARD AND THE VELVET.
"A THROVE," said Napoleon, "is a board covered
with velvet." Strip the velvet from this throne, and you have
nothing left but bare, vulgar boards; replace
the velvet and you have the most coveted symbol
of human power and glory. How easy the transi-
tion, how vast the difference!

There is no operation in chemistry more sharp
and sudden than that in human life whereby ex-
tremes of feeling follow each other—tears rarely
ing into smiles and smiles concluding into tears.
Is happiness, or is power, so poor a thing, that
it drops into its antithesis at a touch?—at
a breath? Let us not be too hasty with our
answer, as we may be wrong. The great French
lover was a cynical fellow, and right well he
loved a throne, even though it was only an up-
holstered board.

And we all love life and its blessings even
though they are uncertain and shaky.
Hence, when we hear a man say, "I had no
pleasure in life, and did not care what became
of me," we are interested to know the reason why.
The person from whom we quote these words
explains himself thus:—

"For over two years," he tells us, "I suffered
from loss of appetite, sleepless, and nervous-
ness. Prior to May, 1894, I had always been
strong and hearty. At this time I began to feel
that something had come over me—I felt so low
and weak. After eating my food would flush,
and the food gave me great pain across my chest
and at the left side. I had a cutting pain around
the heart, and bad attacks of palpitation."

I beg to interrupt our good friend a moment
at this point. The burning of a barn or a hay-
rick may make a bigger blaze than the burning
of the cottage we live in. But the latter alarms
and excites us most because we do live in it. On
the same principle a very painful ailment of the
hand or foot may cause little or no mental
anxiety, while a disturbance of the heart's action
does, for the heart is one of the three houses
which life resides in, the other two being the
brain and the lungs. Yet, as generally happens
in so-called heart troubles, the worry was need-
less, as we shall presently see.

"For weeks together," continues the narrator,
"I got no proper sleep, and, in truth, so bad was
this condition that I dreaded going to bed. My
nerves were thoroughly unstrung, and affected
the left side of my face, which was quite drawn.
I suffered martyrdom with facial neuralgia."
As time went on I grew to be so low and
miserable that I had no pleasure in life, and did
not care what became of me. I consulted a doctor,
but none of his medicines helped me. Better
and worse, I continued to suffer, until a friend
told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup,
and persuaded me to try it. I got a bottle from
Mr. Pullman, Grocer, Spring Road, and after
taking it a short time I felt it was doing me
good. I slept well, and had less distress after
meals. This encouraged me to persevere with it,
and gradually I got stronger, and the nerve
pains wore away. I now enjoy good health, and
have recommended this medicine to many of my
customers. You can publish this statement as
you like. (Signed) Harry Worden, Hairdresser,
171, Spring Road, St. John's, Ipswich, July
17th, 1899."

Mr. Worden's explanation of his loss of life's
pleasure is commonplace after all. And yet how
much more important than if it were unique or
exceptional because the commonplace is the
universal. It is disease, my gentle reader, that
tears the velvet from thrones, that robs the cot-
tage of its sleep, that makes the baby cry in its
cradle, that strips the strong man of his vigour,
that wipes the bloom from the cheeks of fair
women, that hurries humanity to the churchyard
with bowed heads and bleeding feet. And the
most pitiless of all diseases is the one from which
Mr. Worden suffered, and which Mother
Seigel's Syrup cures—indigestion, dyspepsia.
Even without the velvet, Health is the best of
thrones, and this great remedy helps to keep you
seated safely and happily upon it. [55]

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ENDERFER TYPE-
WRITER, we Manufacture
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Hongkong, 24th October, 1899. [2677]

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J. W. KEW & CO.,
STRAIT WATER BOAT COMPANY.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1899. [1736]

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B. J. BARLOW.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1899. [1637]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.
The Company's Steamship
"SUISANG"
having arrived from the above Ports. Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that their goods will be delivered from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., the 22nd instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at East Point.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers. [1866]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, COLOMBO AND
SINGAPORE.
The Company's Steamship
"WAKASA HARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, consignees
of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.
Optional goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., TO-DAY.
Goods not cleared by the 26th instant will be
subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All ship-damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office
before the 29th instant, or claims in connection
therewith will not be recognized.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1900. [1807]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BENLOMOND."
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 26th instant will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th
instant, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. 17

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900. 16

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAIWANFO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU." Captain I. Sato, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1900. 1413

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE." Captain A. Ramsay, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 6 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light. A doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1900. 1911

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Taking cargo at LONDON rates.

THE Company's Steamship

"LYSSES." Captain Brown, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 28th inst.

For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1900. 1732

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

(HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE HAMBURG.)

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE full-powered Steamship

"ARMENIA." Captain Ostermann, will be despatched for the above port on or about 29th June.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1900. 1430

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DIUBOUI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITER, PANAMA AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVERPLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1900, at 4 p.m. the Company's Steamship

"LAOS," Captain Flaudin, with Mail, Passengers, Stores and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via ports of call WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Special will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted for transit through Marseilles for the principal ports of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. and Passengers until 3 p.m. on the 1st July. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1900. 12

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU." Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at 4 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A daily qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. 1731

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER." Captain C. K. McIntosh, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 5th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LYVENSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1900. 1745

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, June 26, 1900, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, July 21, 1900, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Aug. 10, 1900, at Noon.

THE Steamship "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 26th June, 1900, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and NORTHEAST PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1900. 15

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "THYRA" About 39th June.

S.S. "ESPERANZA" About 31st July.

S.S. "CARLENE CITY" About 30th Aug.

S.S. "STRATFORD" About 15th Sept.

THE Steamship "THYRA" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on or about 30th June.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1900. 14

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ETTRICKDALE" will be despatched for the above port on or about the 6th July, and the Steamship

"SIKH" on or about the 13th July. They will be followed by the Steamship

"AFGHANISTAN" For Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., L.D., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1900. 1941

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CITY OF PEKING (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, July 5, at Noon.

CITY OF SHANGHAI (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, July 31, at Noon.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 5th July, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and NORTHEAST PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1900. 13

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

GAELIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, July 14, at Noon.

DORIC (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Aug. 7, at Noon.

CORICO (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1900, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This discount does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900. 14

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE full-powered Steamship

"ALBENGA." Captain Peterson, will be despatched for the above port on or about 24th July.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1900. 1617

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service between CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE TOWN every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED. General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

HONGKONG STEAMERS.

America Maru, Jpn. str., 3,333, Going, June 16.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Asama, British str., 2,671, Bomet, June 17.

"Order" Australian, British str., 1,738, Helms, June 20.

C.F.B. Livingston & Co. Bealmond, British str., 1,732, Hatten, June 17.

C.F.B. Livingston & Co. Bealmond, British str., 1,732, Hatten, June 17.

Burden, British str., 1,865, Wilson, June 13.

C.F.B. Livingston & Co. Bealmond, British str., 1,732, Hatten, June 17.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Don Juan de Austria, American gunboat, Com. T. C. McLean, at Canton.

Eclair, French gunboat, 3 guns, 2,050 h.p., Capt. Tuxier, at Taku.

Elio, Italian cruiser, 18 guns, Capt. Cecconi, at Shanghai.

Gaidamak, Russian torpedo boat, 18 guns, 3,500 h.p., Capt. Serbrennikoff, at Vladivostok.

Gardou, American gunboat, Ensign G. Chase, at Manila.

Gefen, German cruiser, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Kollmann, at Taku.

Gleicher, American supply ship, Lieut.-Comdr. J. A. Norris, at Manila.

Gremiatichy, Russian armoured cruiser, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Mikhalovsky, at Nagasaki.

Hansa, German cruiser, 35 guns, Capt. Pohle, at Taku.

Halona, American gunboat, 8 guns, 1,895 h.p., Comdr. E. K. Moore, at Taku.

Herttha, German cruiser, 30 guns, — h.p., Capt. von Uexkull, at Taku.

Hlis, German gunboat, 10 guns, 1,600 h.p., Capt. H. H. Lams, at Taku.

Irene, German cruiser, 22 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Stein, at Tsingtao.

Iris, American collier, Master E. F. E. Fois, at Manila.

Isala de Cuba, American gunboat, Comdr. E. P. Glimmer, at Manila.

Isala de Luzon, American gunboat, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, at Manila.

Jaguar, German cruiser, Capt. Kinderling, on Yangtze.

Jean Bart, French cruiser, 16 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Aubert, at Nagasaki.

Kamoharui, German cruiser, 20 guns, 14,000 h.p., Capt. Guelich, at Taku.

Keraint, French gun-vessel, 13 guns, 2,300 h.p., Captain de la Motte du Portail, at Saigon.

Korovetz, Russian cruiser, 9 guns, 2,150 h.p., Capt. Sillmann, at Nagasaki.

Liguria, Italian cruiser, Capt. Lecconi, at Singapore.

Lion, French gunboat, 4 guns, 500 h.p., Capt. Prost, at Hongkong.

Mandjour, Russian cruiser, 14 guns, 1,400 h.p., Capt. Yakevich, at Chemulpo.

Manila, American gunboat, 2 guns, 750 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. A. P. Nazzari, at Zamboanga.

Marcelo Polo, Italian cruiser, 22 guns, 10,000 h.p., Capt. Ed. Incarnato, at Singapore.

Martha, American gunboat, Comdr. D. H. Green, at Manila.

Marivelles, American gunboat, Ensign C. E. Gilpin, at Manila.

Meadow, American gunboat, Ensign A. H. McCarthy, at Subic Bay.

Memadok, American double-turret monitor, 6 guns, 3,000 h.p., Capt. J. McGowan, at Manila.

Monoway, American gunboat, 6 guns, 850 h.p., Comdr. Geo. A. Bicknell, at Shanghai.

Montevideo, American monitor, Capt. G. W. Pignat, at Hongkong.

Nashua, American collier, Master E. F. Stowell, at Manila.

Nashville, American gunboat, Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, at Manila.

Navarin, Russian battleship, 2 guns, 1,150 h.p., Capt. Yachik, at Nagasaki.

Newark, American cruiser

